THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1718.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour	18 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	11 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	4 6	India ten,	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	1 9
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	17	10	after 7	24	before 5	
Friday	17	11	7	24	5	
Saturday	18	12	7	25	5	
Sunday	19	12	7	25	5	
Monday	20	1	7	26	5	
Tueſday	21	2	7	26	5	
Wedneſday	22	3	7	26	5	Laſt Quar. next Thurſday.

Days 9 hours 12 min. the 7th.

The MONITOR, No. V.

THE frequent efforts of Adminiſtration to enſlave the Colonies by general attacks, and their violent proceedings againſt Maſſachuſetts in particular, inſtigated by the moſt inſidious and barbarous policy, convinced all honeſt and diſcerning men, that it was indiſpenſibly neceſſary to concert ſome regular, univerſal plan of oppoſition, for the defence and ſecurity of our invaded rights. The expedient of a Congreſs, naturally preſented itſelf, from its being employed, with ſucceſs, on a recent occaſion; and from the obvious neceſſity of ſome Continental body, to direct the councils and meaſures of the whole: So agreeable was this to the real or apparent ſentiments of all men, that it was no ſooner propoſed, than it received the concurrence of every Colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. All parties, without heſitation, or ſcruple, agreed in acknowledging the propriety of it; though many ſince that, improved in wiſdom and diſcernment, have had the good fortune to diſcover, that the ſtep was totally impolitic, illegal, treaſonable, rebellious, and every thing elſe, that is pernicious and terrible!

Delegates being every where elected, for the purpoſe, the Congreſs aſſembled at Philadelphia; and adopted a ſet of meaſures, which reflect the higheſt luſtre upon their characters, as men of abilities, integrity, and reſolution; and will inſure them the applauſe and veneration of impartial poſterity; whoſe deciſions will be unbiaſſed by the narrow views and intereſted prejudices, which at preſent darken and warp the minds of men. Notwithſtanding the moſt convincing experience of the inexorable diſpoſition of his counſellors, they preſented his Majeſty with a petition, couched in the moſt dutiful, cordial and pathetic terms. Redreſs from that ſource could not be confided in; it could ſcarcely even be hoped. Other methods were abſolutely requiſite to obtain relief; and what others of a pacific nature could there be, but reſtraint on our commercial intercourſe with Britain?

This mode of oppoſition had the recommendation of two ſucceſsful experiments; and is ſupported by the moſt ſubſtantial reaſons, drawn from the great importance of our trade in the general ſcale of Britiſh commerce; an importance, which is not imaginary, or fictitious; but founded on the moſt notorious facts, and on the teſtimony of the ableſt writers, who have treated the ſubject, either before, or ſince the commencement of the diſpute. This mode, if faithfully adhered to, muſt, in the end, prevail, whatever may be ſaid to the contrary by a few miniſterial addreſſers and letter-writers; whoſe bare affirmations can never countervail the reſpectable authorities above intimated; and are beſides refuted, by other repreſentations more to be relied on; which inform us, there are many and increaſing appearances of diſtreſs, ariſing from the operation of our meaſures. The Miniſtry have applied all the lenitives, in their power, to heal the wounds given by us to the national reſources; but theſe are not only incompetent for the preſent; they muſt from their nature be ſhort lived and evaneſcent: A gangrene will ſpeedily enſue, and diſorder the whole political frame, unleſs ſome wiſer Phyſicians be found, and timely remedies, of a more effectual kind, made uſe of.

We have ſome grounds to believe, that Adminiſtration would ere this have abdicated their ſchemes, had they not fondly imagined, that our virtue would be too frail to perſevere long in our ſelf denying plan of reſiſtance. In this, they were encouraged, by many miſinformations, from a band of perfidious miſcreants among ourſelves; and more eſpecially, by the promiſed dereliction of the common cauſe, in which theſe expected to betray the Aſſembly of this Province. * From this circumſtance, it was thought, the American Aſſociation would ſhortly be diſſolved, and our oppoſition, of courſe, diſconcerted and confounded. Theſe views were ſeconded by a ridiculous opinion, induſtriouſly propagated, that the people of this Continent were too recreant and ignoble to confront the myrmidons of Britain; and would tamely ſuffer themſelves to be dragooned out of their liberties. If this opinion had not been noiſed abroad, with the utmoſt earneſtneſs and confidence, I could not have ſuſpected, there were any men, ſuch novices in the ſcience of human nature, as to harbour a ſuppoſition ſo oppoſite to all thoſe natural and moral cauſes, which conſpire to make men brave; and which are all eminently on the ſide of the Coloniſts, in the preſent conteſt.

Building their future hopes on theſe viſionary foundations, our enemies reſolved to proceed in their ruinous career; and have exhibited to the world, a ſtriking example, to what dangerous lengths the folly and wickedneſs of men will extend, when actuated by an inſatiable avidity for power and dominion. New punitive ſtatutes have been deviſed, confounding the innocent and guilty, (even according to their own conceptions of guilt) in promiſcuous and undiſtinguiſhed ruin. The ſword has been wantonly drawn by them, † and the blood of ſubjects ſubjects inhumanly ſhed, for no other crime than an invincible adherence to the nobleſt principles of liberty, an ardent attachment to the true ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution, and a becoming ſenſe of the exalted privileges inherited from their anceſtors; who unappalled by the dangers of unknown ſeas, the perils and hardſhips of the ſolitary wilderneſs, left their native countries, and began ſettlements, which promiſe, through ages, to remain the favourite abodes of knowledge, religion, virtue, freedom, every thing that can adorn and dignify, and feliciate the human race.

* Mr. Brook Watſon, a principal merchant in England, when in this Province, declared, to many reſpectable Gentlemen, that the Miniſtry, ſoon after the publication of the Congreſſional proceedings, were diſpoſed to retract their violent meaſures, and to redreſs our grievances. To this end, application was made under the auſpices of Lord North, to the body of American merchants, of whom this gentleman was one, deſiring them to frame petitions for the redreſs of American grievances and the reſtoration of American rights, and promiſing compliance with them, as it was moſt agreeable to the Miniſtry to repeal the obnoxious acts, ſeemingly in conſequence of petitions at home. While this was in agitation, letters were received from New York, aſſuring, that the Aſſembly would reject the proceedings of the Congreſs, and that there would be a ſeparation of this Colony from the reſt. Freſh hopes were conceived from the proſpect of a diviſion, and the merchants were deſired to alter the plan of their petition, and frame it ſolely upon commercial principles. The conduct of our Aſſembly confirmed that information, and the Miniſtry now encouraged by the certain proſpect, as they deemed it, of a diſunion, were led to puſh matters to extremity. Here we find the more immediate ſource of thoſe evils, under which we at preſent labour. If it ſhould be aſked how any perſons could foretel what was in the womb of futurity and therefore uncertain? I anſwer, this might eaſily be done, without poſſeſſing any ſupernatural gift of prophecy, by taking a little pains to ſound the private ſentiments of the members of our Aſſembly, and particularly of the leaders; whence their public conduct would be plainly deducible.—— Doctor Franklin, I am told, makes no ſcruple to impute the obſtinacy of Adminiſtration to the ſame cauſe. And the reaſon of the thing will convince us that it has at leaſt had a powerful tendency to encourage it, agreeable to Lord North's maxim—*divide et impera*, divide and tyrannize.

† It is pretty generally allowed by all parties, that the war was commenced by the Britiſh ſoldiery, though there are a few ſo blindly partial as to queſtion it, and pretend the contrary. Among a great variety, the following conſiderations will ſuffice to put the matter beyond a doubt. The regulars charge the provincials with firing firſt; the provincials charge the regulars with the ſame. The former ſupport their charge by *ſimple affirmations*; the latter by many *ſolemn affidavits*, among which are a few from officers and ſoldiers of the other party, who were taken priſoners. It would be cruel and and unjuſt to ſuppoſe the provincials had either forged or extorted theſe, becauſe it would imply a degree of treachery, of which there is no reaſon to ſuſpect them capable; but it cannot be ſuppoſed, becauſe there has been an exchange of priſoners, and the impoſture, if there was any, would have been detected, and expoſed, which has not been done.—— Moreover, when contending parties aſſert different things, the only way to diſcover where the truth lies, is to examine on which ſide the circumſtances afford the greateſt probability. In the firſt ſkirmiſh, there were ſeveral hundreds of the regulars, and only thirty provincials. Is it probable that thirty provincials ſhould firſt fire upon ſome hundreds of regulars? Would not this be an inſtance of madneſs and deſperate bravery, hardly to be ſuppoſed? Is it not much more probable, that the regulars firſt fired upon them, and that they gave way, and diſperſed before ſuch a formidable body, without firing at all, as is repreſented by our party?

I mention theſe circumſtances only to ſhew how the fact really ſtands, not that I think the provincials would have been blameable in attacking them firſt: For as they came out (according to their own account) with deſign to ſeize two of the inhabitants, and to deſtroy the magazines of proviſions &c. belonging to the people of Maſſachuſetts, theſe, I contend, had a perfect right to defend their property, to repel the lawleſs deſtroyers by every neceſſary method, and to reſiſt arms by arms.

CONNECTICUT.

At a county Congreſs held at Fairfield, within and for the county of Fairfield, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1775.

GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, Eſquire, CHAIRMAN.

WHEREAS complaint and information hath this day been made, to this Congreſs, againſt James Hayt, jun. of Stratford, in ſaid county:—For that the ſaid James Hayt, jun. hath within two months laſt paſt, imported a quantity of India Tea into ſaid Stratford, from New-York, *Knowingly*. And alſo that the ſaid James Hayt, jun. hath within ſaid two months, taken in and carried freight on board his boat, for one Arnold Glover, of Newtown, in ſaid county, a perſon gazetteered, "inimical to the liberties of this country."

And whereas thoſe members of ſaid Congreſs, who belong to ſaid Stratford, are of the Commitee of Obſervation in that town, they and the ſaid James Hayt, jointly move, that ſaid Congreſs take cognizance of ſaid complaint —After long debate upon juriſdiction, Voted in the Affirmative.

Whereupon the parties exhibited the evidence and proofs in the caſe, and were fully heard in their pleas and allegations.—On conſideration whereof, voted, nem. con. That the ſaid James Hayt, is guilty of the laſt article of charge in ſaid complaint, viz. that he hath taken in, and carried freight on board his boat for Arnold Glover, of Newtown in ſaid county, a perſon duly publiſhed in a public Gazette, as being inimical to the Liberties of this Country.

Ordered to be publiſhed in the Gazette that James Hayt, jun. of Stratford, is guilty of a violation of the Continental Aſſociation, (with the above proceedings) to the end, that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America, may be publickly known and univerſally contemned, as enemies of American Liberty.

Perſonally appeared ſaid James Hayt, and acknowledged his guilt, expreſſed his ſorrow for it, and promiſed amendment for the future, and prayed to be reſtored to the good opinion and favour of his acquaintance and countrymen.—Voted, that the Committee for ſaid County, be appointed and empowered, and they are hereby appointed and empowered to receive, examine, and approve of ſuch confeſſion as to them ſhall appear ſatisfactory. Examined,

ANDREW ROWLAND, Clerk.

Whereas I have been guilty of violating the Continental Aſſociation, as mentioned in the minutes of the County Congreſs; I acknowledge ſaid judgment to be right and juſt, am ſorry for my fault, promiſe reformation, and humbly deſire that I may be reſtored to the friendſhip of my country; and I hereby promiſe, I will faithfully obſerve the doings of ſaid Continental Aſſociation, and will uſe my faithful endeavours to carry the ſame into execution in all the parts thereof. As Witneſs my hand, this 25th of November, 1775.

JAMES HAYT, Jun.

We approve of the above and foregoing confeſſion, and deſire that Mr. Hayt may be reſtored to the friendſhip of his country.

JONATHAN STURGIS,
THADDEUS BURR,
JOB BARTRAM,
ANDREW ROWLAND,
} Committee-Men.

New Haven, 30th March, 1775.

WHEREAS I *JONATHAN FOWLER* Eſquire, one of his Majeſty's Judges of the Interior Court for the county of Weſtcheſter, in the province of New-York, did, ſome time ago, ſign a Proteſt againſt the Reſolves of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, which inconſiderate conduct, I am heartily ſorry for, and do hereby promiſe for the future, not to tranſgreſs in the view of the people of this Continent, nor in any ſenſe to oppoſe the meaſures taken by the Continental Congreſs. I do alſo certify that ſome time paſt, being at court at the White plains, I heard a perſon ſay, whom ſeveral people preſent believed to be a Lieutenant or Midſhipman of the Aſia man of war, that the Captain of the Aſia intended to take Captain Sears up, and that there would ſoon be delivered *gratis*, from on board the man of war, great quantities of paper money, in imitation of Continental Currency, which would be printed with the types taken from Mr. Holt of Virginia.—As witneſs my hand,

(Signed) JONATHAN FOWLER.
(Witneſs,) THEODOSIUS FOWLER.

WHEREAS I *NATHANIEL UNDERHILL*, of Weſtcheſter, in the province of New York, did, ſome time ago, ſign a Proteſt againſt the Reſolves of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, which inconſiderate conduct, I am heartily ſorry for, and do hereby promiſe for the future, not to tranſgreſs in the view of the people of this Continent, nor in any ſenſe to oppoſe the meaſures taken by the Continental Congreſs. As witneſs my hand, New-Haven, November 30th 1775.

(Signed) N. UNDERHILL.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION,

Made and entered into between RICHARD MONTGOMERY Eſq; *Brigadier General of the Continental Army, and the Citizens and Inhabitants of Montreal, repreſented by the Subſcribers*, John Porteous, Pierre Panet, John Blake, Pierre Mazière, James Finlay, St. George Dupree, James M'Gill, Louis Carrignant, Richard Huntly, Francois Mathiot, Edward William Grey, and Pierre Guy, *duly elected for that purpoſe.*

Article I. THAT the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals as religious orders and communities, without any exceptions, ſhall be maintained in the free poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their rights, goods and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever they may be.

Article II. That the inhabitants, French and Engliſh, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

Article III. That trade in general, as well within the province as in the upper countries and parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall be carried on freely as heretofore, and paſſports ſhall be granted for that purpoſe.

Article IV. That paſſports ſhall alſo be granted to thoſe who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elſewhere, on their lawful affairs.

Article V. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs of Montreal ſhall not be compelled, on any pretence whatſoever, to take up arms againſt the Mother Country, nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war againſt her.

Article VI. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, or any other part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken priſoners, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

Article VII. That Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the determination of property, and that the judges of the ſaid courts ſhall be elected by the people.

Article VIII. That the inhabitants of the town shall not be subjected to lodge troops.

Article IX. That no inhabitants of the country, or savages, shall be permitted to enter the town until the Commandant shall have taken possession and provided for the security thereof.

Montreal, 12th November, 1775.

John Porteous,	*R Hunter,*
John Blake,	*Edward Wm Grey,*
James Finlay,	*James M'Gill,*
P. Panet,	*Mathiot,*
Carignan,	*Mezieres,*
St George Dupré,	*Guy.*

I do hereby certify that the above articles were presented to me, to which I have given the following answer:

The City of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental Army have a generous disdain of every act of oppression and violence: They are come for the express purpose of giving liberty and security. The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether English, French, or others, shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.

The present unhappy contention between Great Britain and her Colonies, puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the Mother Country, nor can he make a general promise of passports: As far as it may consist with the safety of the troops and the public good, he shall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpose promises to grant passports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to see such a provincial virtuous convention assembled, as will enter with zeal into every measure that can contribute to set the civil and religious rights of this and her sister colonies on a permanent foundation He promises for himself that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms against the Mother Country, or contribute towards the expences of the present war.

The Continental Army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot consider their opposers as taking up arms for its defence.

'Tis not in the General's power to engage for the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to use his interest for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for establishing courts of justice, upon the most liberal plan, conformable to the British constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be burthened with troops, but when necessity requires it, of which necessity the General must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and Savages, shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To morrow morning at nine o'clock the Continental Troops shall take possession of the Recollects gate, the proper officers must attend, with the keys of all public stores, upon the Quarter Master General, at nine o'clock, at the Recollects gate.

This engagement is understood, and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the Continental Troops that may succeed me in this district.

Montreal, Nov. 12th 1775.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier General of the Continental Army.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

EXTRACTS of several letters brought by Captain Robbins, *in the schooner Two Sisters, lately seized by an armed vessel in the service of the United Colonies.*

Published by Order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Corke, to an officer in Boston dated Aug. 19, 1775.

"My imagination cannot point out the extreme uneasiness of your friends and relations here, at the very disagreeable situation you are in. Your letter of the 7th of July last, has been some consolation as by it I find you and family were well God protect you is all I can say, and to assure you of our hearty wishes that a speedy and happy reconciliation may take place. I promise you we are not a little alarmed here, for when all our troops are gone, the rabble here, 'tis dreaded, will take advantage, and commit disorders of every kind. I see, from the War office, thirty-one battalions are to go to you in the spring, each to consist of 12 companies of 60 privates, making 22 000 men. Shocking work it is!

"As to your private affairs, these bad times, I will venture to give you my opinion: First, take great care to what officers you give your money, as these gentlemen's bills oftener prove bad than otherwise; and as they are more liable to death than others, at this time, you could never recover, should any of their bills go back protested. In the next place, as you must be in a money-making way, and as affairs are in, at best, a very precarious situation, you should make lodgments of what you can spare, and as fast as you can, in London: This is what I would do, was I in your situation.

A list of the Battalions inclosed in the above letter.

"Thirty-one battalions to compose the American army in the spring 1776; each to consist of 12 companies of 60 rank and file, making 22 320 men, viz. 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th 14th, 15th 16th. 17th 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d. 43d 44th, 45th 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th. The 18th and 59th to return home.

"Six battalions of Hanoverians, 3 to Gibraltar, and 3 to Minorca: 3 regiments to return home from Gibraltar and 2 from Minorca."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Toughall, August 20, 1775.

"I take the opportunity of a sloop going to Boston, to ask you how you go on. If I had known in time, of her going, I would have sent you something acceptable as I suppose your present situation requires many things to make it tolerable. I was very happy to find you were not of the detachment to Bunker's hill, never was such a slaughter! I shudder at the recollection!—so many of our friends, but the other day parted, so butchered! We are preparing to send you more help, five regiments to embark the beginning of September; I will send you something or other by them. We wait with much impatience for the meeting of the English parliament. I cannot write to you as fully as I would wish, as I imagine this will undergo inspection. If you can find time, if you will write me one line now and then, be assured you will give very great pleasure to a person who sincerely regards you. According as I hear in your next, if you think I may venture politicks, I will give them to you very fully."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Fort Henry, August 25, 1775.

"Never was I so much surprised as to hear of the stand the Americans have made against his Majesty's troops. I must own my opinion was, that if they ever came to an action it would be of no longer a duration than they could take to their heels and run away; but by the accounts, how much have I been mistaken in them! and believe most people that had served in America, were of my opinion. I am sincerely sorry your army being blocked up in the manner we hear you are; the disagreeableness of such a situation I have experienced, but hope it will not be of longer duration than till the arrival of the next reinforcement of troops which are now near Corke. Our papers mention an army of 22 000 men, commanded by Gen. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, joining you in the spring, but I hope the command will not be taken from General Howe, for whom I have a very sincere regard, and wish him success and happiness. Many noblemen and others have offered to raise regiments at their own expence in this country, but none of them I believe have been accepted of as yet. Lord Bellamont was one of them, and he has now advertised that the Lord Lieutenant has given him the inspection of the recruiting parties of the 9th, 33d, and 34th, which he shall regularly attend to; what his schems by this is, I cannot conceive."

Extract of a letter to an officer in Boston, dated Corke, September 8, 1775.

"People are much divided in their sentiments about the Americans; placemen, pensioners, Tories, and Jacobites, with some stupid, ignorant, mercenary Whigs, are violent against them, but the bulk of the people of England and Ireland are strongly in their interest. My brother so far retains the prejudices of his late profession, as to be a great enemy to them; but I own I am of the number of those who think they are hardly used, and wish they may retain their liberties. I intirely coincide with General Lee, and can't help thinking that the declaration of the Continental Congress and their address to the people of England, must convince every one who has the least particle of judgment or attention, of the justice of their cause. It is the general opinion, (and General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee, seems to countenance it) that had the ministry certainly foreseen the unanimity and firmness of the Americans, they would hardly have ventured on the steps they have taken. How this unnatural combustion, will end, the Lord only knows; but one thing I know, that I wish you and my other friends were removed from a service, at once so disgraceful and so dangerous. Never did the recruiting parties meet with such ill success in every part of this kingdom as at present; so invincible is the dislike of all ranks of people to the American service. The inhabitants of Bandon, Youghall, Birr, and other towns, have entered into a resolution not to suffer any among them to inlist for the purpose of enslaving their American brethren. There have been no less than five parties at once in Charleville, and after running the town God knows how long, with their fifes and drums, they were able to pick up only one recruit who was under Mr. Roberts's influence. Though the principal Romanists in Corke and Limerick have formed Associations and offered bounties to such recruits as shall list on this occasion, yet have they very little success; for though the heads of that communion are in the interest of government, the lower class, who have not sagacity enough to make proper distinctions, are, to a man, attached to the Americans, and say plainly, the Irish ought to follow their example. Even Lord Kenmare, who on this occasion took the lead, had his recruiting party severely beat in Tralee, and their drum broke to pieces. The renowned Captain Harlequin, whose success in this town last war has encouraged him to renew his antic tricks here now, finds himself, with all his buffoonry, sadly disappointed, and several of those he had trepanned have already deserted. Many of the draughts that are come here to fill up the regiments ordered abroad, swear they will never draw a trigger against the Americans; among whom they have all relations. And most of the English and Irish soldiers that left this, last April and May, expressed so much repugnance to the service they were ordered on, that I am fully persuaded if your army was not shut up in Boston, it must suffer exceedingly by desertion.

"But though I write thus freely, I would have you very guarded, for all the letters from your side are opened; and yet, there are many letters in this town which give a most tragical account of your present situation. The carnage on Bunker's hill is to every humane breast shocking beyond expression."

Extract of a letter to Lieutenant Jones, of the 63d regiment at Boston, dated at Corke, September 10th. 1775.

"They* will be scourged severely and it is the opinion the soldiers will have all the forfeitures. I wish you all health, and that you may finish as gloriously as you have begun. The serjeants give one guinea to every man besides the King's bounty;—These people are to be formed into companies additional to each regiment, to recruit it. We have taken it into our heads here, that the Admiral and his fleet has not been as active as they should be, and are told he is sent for home. I am, Sir,

Most affectionately your's ever,
R. GORDON.

* *The Americans.*

[*Want of room obliges us to leave out the rest till next week.*]

WILLIAMSBURG.
Mr. PURDIE.

HERE you have a Proclamation that will at once show the baseness of Lord Dunmore's heart, his malice and treachery against the people who were once under his government, and his officious violation of all law, justice, and humanity; not to mention his arrogating to himself a power which neither he can assume, nor any power upon earth invest him with.

——*Not in the legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a Devil more damn'd
*In evils, to top D*****e.*

By his EXCELLENCY
A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between Great Britain and this colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this most disagreeable, but now absolutely necessary step, rendered so by a body of armed men, unlawfully assembled, firing on his Majesty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his Majesty's troops, and destroy the well disposed subjects of this Colony: To defeat such treasonable purposes, and that all such traitors, and their abettors, may be brought to justice, and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again restored, which the ordinary course of the civil law is unable to effect. I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good purposes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, by his Majesty, determine to execute martial law, and cause the same to be executed throughout this colony; and to the end that peace and good order may the sooner be restored. I do require every person capable of bearing arms to resort to his Majesty's STANDARD, or be looked upon as traitors to his Majesty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon such offences, such as forfeiture of life, confiscation of lands, &c. And I do hereby farther declare all indented servants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his Majesty's troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this colony to a proper sense of their duty, to his Majesty's crown and dignity. I do farther order, and require, all his Majesty's liege subjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own custody, till such time as peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former salutary purposes, by officers properly authorised to receive the same.

Given on board the ship William, off Norfolk, the 7th of November,

To the PRINTER,

IT is remarkable that Lord DUNMORE in Virginia, has lately been guilty of at least seven capital crimes, all of which are felony by the laws of that colony, and are punishable by the gallows; and as he can plead no privilege of Peerage there, it is hoped he will shortly be taken, publicly tried and Hanged, as the most atrocious criminal that ever appeared in America.

MINOS.

New-York Saturday, December 2d 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS
REWARD.

PICKED from the pocket of the subscriber this morning in the Fly-Market, a large black Leather POCKET BOOK, having in it flate leaves, and fastens with a strap, containing about FIFTY POUNDS in Connecticut money, chiefly 40s. bills, with two notes on the Treasury of this City; the one for One Hundred Pounds, the other for Two Hundred Pounds, with several accounts, other papers, and memorandums, of little value but to the owner, who has stopped the payment of the notes.

Whoever brings the said Pocket Book, with the money and papers it contains, to the subscriber, living in John-Street, near the Broad-Way, or informs him of any person who has been seen to have the said Pocket Book in possession since he has lost it, or will give him intelligence, so that it may be recovered, shall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS New-York money reward.

18—2t JOHN MOORE.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Court House in the White-Plains, on Sunday evening the 14th instant, a red ROAN HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, one white foot, paces and trots; likewise a half worn hunting saddle, and bridle, a blue saddle cloth lin'd and bound with white throughout, has been lately trim'd. Whoever secures the thief, and returns the horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUDD.

White-Plains, Nov. 27 1775. 18—2t

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful Whitehead Hicks and David Matthews, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City and County of New-York, upon the petition of John Lewis, of the said City, Perruque-maker, a insolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said John Lewis, to shew cause (if any they have) on the 18th day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the New Gaol, in the said City of New-York, why an assignment of the estate of the said John Lewis, should not be made to John Bowles, and Timothy Wood, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and the said John Lewis be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the directions of the several acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors; which said several acts, though expired by their own limitation, have been revived by one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed the 3d of April, 1775. 18—6w

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 16th instant November, out of the yard of Gilbert Lyon, near Byram, a bright BAY HORSE, four years old rising five, better than 14 hands high, trots and paces, is of good courage, short and round made, the hind feet white, and the near fore foot almost white, but not so high up as the hind ones; long tail and mane, but the foretop not cut, thick shouldered, bald face, and a white spot on the belly, shod before; had on a saddle, the tree of which a little broken on the near side. Whoever takes up said Horse, and bring him to the subscriber, at Rye, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by Capt. JOSHUA PURDY.

Rye, 21st Nov. 1775. 18—3t

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented,

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate distemper, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions——— Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

Article VIII. That the inhabitants of the town shall not be subjected to lodge troops.

Article IX. That no inhabitants of the country, or savages, shall be permitted to enter the town until the Commandant shall have taken possession and provided for the security thereof.

Montreal, 12th November, 1775.

John Porteous,	*R Huntly,*
John Blake,	*Edward Wm Grey,*
James Finlay,	*James M'Gill,*
P Panet,	*Mathiot,*
Carignan,	*Mezieres,*
St George Dupré,	*Guy.*

I do hereby certify that the above articles were presented to me, to which I have given the following answer:

The City of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental Army have a generous disdain of every act of oppression and violence: They are come for the express purpose of giving liberty and security. The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether English, French, or others, shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.

The present unhappy contention between Great Britain and her Colonies, puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the Mother Country, nor can he make a general promise of passports: As far as it may consist with the safety of the troops and the public good, he shall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpose promises to grant passports for the upper counties when required.

The General hopes to see such a provincial virtuous convention assembled, as will enter with zeal into every measure that can contribute to set the civil and religious rights of this and her sister colonies on a permanent foundation. He promises for himself that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms against the Mother Country, or contribute towards the expences of the present war.

The Continental Army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot consider their opposers as taking up arms for its defence.

'Tis not in the General's power to engage for the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to use his interest for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for establishing courts of justice, upon the most liberal plan, conformable to the British constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be burthened with troops, but when necessity requires it, of which necessity the General must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and Savages, shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To morrow morning at nine o'clock the Continental Troops shall take possession of the Recollects gate, the proper officers must attend, with the keys of all public stores, upon the Quarter Master General, at nine o'clock, at the Recollects gate.

This engagement is understood, and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the Continental Troops that may succeed me in this district.

Montreal, Nov 12th 1775.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier General of the Continental Army.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

EXTRACTS of several letters brought by Captain Robbins, *in the schooner Two Sisters, lately seized by an armed vessel in the service of the United Colonies.*

Published by Order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Corke, to an officer in Boston dated Aug. 19. 1775.

"My imagination cannot point out the extreme uneasiness of your friends and relations here, at the very disagreeable situation you are in. Your letter of the 7th of July last, has been some consolation as by it I find you and family were well. God protect you is all I can say, and to assure you of our hearty wishes that a speedy and happy reconciliation may take place. I promise you we are not a little alarmed here, for when all our troops are gone, the rabble here, 'tis dreaded, will take advantage, and commit disorders of every kind. I see, from the War-office, thirty-one battalions are to go to you in the spring, each to consist of 12 companies of 66 privates, making 22 000 men. Shocking work it is!

"As to your private affairs, these bad times, I will venture to give you my opinion: First, take great care to what officers you give your money, as these gentlemen's bills oftener prove bad than otherwise; and as they are more liable to death than others, at this time, you could never recover, should any of their bills go back protested. In the next place, as you must be in a money-making way, and as affairs are in, at best, a very precarious situation, you should make lodgments of what you can spare, and as fast as you can, in London: This is what I would do, was I in your situation.

A list of the Battalions inclosed in the above letter.

"Thirty-one battalions to compose the American army in the spring 1776; each to consist of 12 companies of 60 rank and file, making 22 320 men, viz. 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th 14th, 15th 16th. 17th 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d. 43d 44th, 45th 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th. The 18th and 59th to return home.

"Six battalions of Hanoverians, 3 to Gibraltar, and 3 to Minorca: 3 regiments to return home from Gibraltar and 2 from Minorca."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Youghall, August 20, 1775.

"I take the opportunity of a sloop going to Boston, to ask you how you go on. If I had known in time, of her going, I would have sent you something acceptable as I suppose your present situation requires many things to make it tolerable. I was very happy to find you were not of the detachment to Bunker's hill, never was such a slaughter! I shudder at the recollection!—so many of our friends, but the other day parted, so butchered! We are preparing to send you more help, five regiments to embark the beginning of September; I will send you something or other by them. We wait with much impatience for the meeting of the English parliament. I cannot write to you as fully as I would wish, as I imagine this will undergo inspection. If you can find time, if you will write me one line now and then, be assured you will give very great pleasure to a person who sincerely regards you. According as I hear in your next, if you think I may venture politicks, I will give them to you very fully."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Fort Henry, August 25, 1775.

"Never was I so much surprised as to hear of the stand the Americans have made against his Majesty's troops. I must own my opinion was, that if they ever came to an action it would be of no longer a duration than they could take to their heels and run away; but by the accounts, how much have I been mistaken in them! and believe most people that had served in America, were of my opinion. I am sincerely sorry your army being blocked up in the manner we hear you are; the disagreeableness of such a situation I have experienced, but hope it will not be of longer duration than till the arrival of the next reinforcement of troops which are now near Corke. Our papers mention an army of 22 000 men, commanded by Gen. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, joining you in the spring, but I hope the command will not be taken from General Howe, for whom I have a very sincere regard, and wish him success and happiness. Many noblemen and others have offered to raise regiments at their own expence in this country, but none of them I believe have been accepted of as yet. Lord Bellamont was one of them, and he has now advertised that the Lord Lieutenant has given him the inspection of the recruiting parties of the 9th, 33d, and 34th, which he shall regularly attend to; what his schemes by this is, I cannot conceive."

Extract of a letter to an officer in Boston, dated Corke, September 8, 1775.

"People are much divided in their sentiments about the Americans; placemen pensioners, Tories, and Jacobites, with some stupid, ignorant, mercenary Whigs, are violent against them, but the bulk of the people of England and Ireland are strongly in their interest. My brother so far retains the prejudices of his late profession, as to be a great enemy to them; but I own I am of the number of those who think they are hardly used, and wish they may retain their liberties. I intirely coincide with General Lee, and can't help thinking that the declaration of the Continental Congress and their address to the people of England, must convince every one who has the least particle of judgment or attention, of the justice of their cause. It is the general opinion, (and General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee, seems to countenance it) that had the ministry certainly foreseen the unanimity and firmness of the Americans, they would hardly have ventured on the steps they have taken. How this unnatural combustion, will end, the Lord only knows; but one thing I know, that I wish you and my other friends were removed from a service, at once so disgraceful and so dangerous. Never did the recruiting parties meet with such ill success in every part of this kingdom as at present; so invincible is the dislike of all ranks of people to the American service. The inhabitants of Bandon, Youghall, Birr, and other towns, have entered into a resolution not to suffer any among them to inlist for the purpose of enslaving their American brethren. There have been no less than five parties at once in Charleville, and after shunning the town God knows how long, with their fifes and drums, they were able to pick up only one recruit who was under Mr. Roberts's influence. Though the principal Romanists in Corke and Limerick have formed Associations and offered bounties to such recruits as shall list on this occasion, yet have they very little success; for though the heads of that communion are in the interest of government, the lower class, who have not sagacity enough to make proper distinctions, are, to a man, attached to the Americans, and say plainly, the Irish ought to follow their example. Even Lord Kenmare, who on this occasion took the lead, had his recruiting party severely beat in Tralee, and their drum broke to pieces. The renowned Captain Harlequin, whose success in this town last war has encouraged him to renew his antic tricks here now, finds himself, with all his buffoonry, sadly disappointed, and several of those he had trepanned have already deserted. Many of the draughts that are come here to fill up the regiments ordered abroad, swear they will never draw a trigger against the Americans; among whom they have all relations. And most of the English and Irish soldiers that left this, last April and May, expressed so much repugnance to the service they were ordered on, that I am fully persuaded if your army was not shut up in Boston, it must suffer exceedingly by desertion.

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Mr. PURDIE.

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MINOS.

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FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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JOSEPH BUDD.

White-Plains, Nov. 27 1775. 18—2t

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful Whitehead Hicks and David Matthews, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City and County of New-York, upon the petition of John Lewis, of the said City, Peruke-maker, an insolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said John Lewis, to shew cause (if any they have) on the 18th day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the New Gaol, in the said City of New-York, why an assignment of the estate of the said John Lewis, should not be made to John Bowles, and Timothy Wood, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and the said John Lewis be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the directions of the several acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors; which said several acts, though expired by their own limitation, have been revived by one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed the 3d of April, 1775. 18—2t

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Rye, 21st Nov. 1775. 18—2t

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted by a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented,

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions. ——— Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 6d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

WATERTOWN, November 29.

Friday last General Howe sent 300 men, women and children, poor of the town of Boston, over to Chelsea, without any thing to subsist on, at this inclement season of the year; having 'tis reported, only six cattle left in the town for Shubael Hewes, butcher master general, to kill. [*A very sufficient excuse for the General of an army to dispose of HIS Prisoners*]

Wednesday evening last about 1000 troops of the United Colonies of North America broke ground on what is called Cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile from a direct line from the enemy's encampment on Bunker Hill, or their shipping lying at West Boston; notwithstanding which, a cannon has not as yet been fired at us. Our troops are now well entrenched, they having some 9 pounders, and several of smaller denominations well secured; and this day we hear there will be planted several 18 and 24 pounders, which will command the ferries between Boston and Charlestown. What next will be attempted is not in our province to foretell.—but we sincerely wish all but the well known Tories were out.

NEWPORT, November 27.

Last Wednesday arrived here from Georgia, Mr. John Lewis, who sometime past sailed from this colony in a small sloop, Capt. John Wanton, loaded with apples, cider, &c. bound to Georgia; but off Charlestown, South Carolina, in a fog, they fell in with the Tamer sloop of war, on board of which was Governor Campbell, of South Carolina; who brought Captain Wanton too, took out some of his apples, &c. told him he was a good prize, and put on board the gunner, of fort Johnston (who made his escape from said fort when the Carolina people took possession of it) and one hand more, with two chests of arms, and two trunks of pistols and cutlasses, leaving Capt. Wanton and his men on board, and gave the gunner orders to go for St. Augustine for 200 men to come to South Carolina to retake Fort Johnson. When they got out of sight of the Tamer, Capt. Wanton and his men shut the gunner down in the hold, carried the vessel into Georgia, and informed the Committee of the place with their proceedings, who treated them very genteelly; they valued the arms, &c. at 200l Sterling. On examining the gunner, they found he had a letter from Governor Campbell, which they sent to the Congress, contents unknown.

Yesterday morning arrived from Boston, the Swan sloop of war, Capt. Ayscough, with a large armed schooner, a small armed sloop, and a large transport snow. Soon after these vessels arrived, some officers and men came ashore at the long wharf, with several instruments, and took a survey of this harbour.

Besides the above vessels, there are now in this harbour the Rose, Glasgow, a bomb brig of 10 or 12 guns, an armed schooner, and two small armed sloops.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated the 7th instant

"The province of New Hampshire have asked advice of the Congress relative to assuming government. The Congress advised the Provincial Convention to grant warrants for a free and full election of Representatives of the colony, who, if they think it necessary, are to choose such a form of government, as they in their judgment shall think will best promote the happiness of the people, and preserve peace and good order during the present dispute with Great Britain. The same advice was given to South-Carolina, and in a few months I hope every Colony will be perfectly free."

NEW-YORK, December 7.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency General Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775.

SIR,

"You will be pleased to communicate to the Committee of the city and county of Albany, the further success of our arms.—General Montgomery possessed himself of Montreal on the 13th instant.—Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, so that in all probability the intire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our possession soon, if not already: Events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the Ministry of our sovereign to reasonable terms.

That heaven may again, and speedily, reunite us in every bond of affection and interest; that the British empire may become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish until the omnipotent master thereof shall be pleased to put his fiat on all earthly empires; is the sincere wish of

Sir, your most obedient
Humble Servant,
PHILIP SCHUYLER."

About 12 o'clock last Saturday night, Mr. Charles Nicolls, of this city, was knocked down and robbed at his own door at the Whitehall, by three genteel looking men, of two dollars in cash; they attempted to take his watch, but the string breaking they missed their aim.

A sloop from Boston arrived here last Wednesday night, and after lying a few hours in the North River along side the Asia man of war, sailed up the Sound, and next day drove a sloop and schooner ashore in Flushing bay; but a number of people being sent to their assistance, they were got off, and the Captain of the sloop not choosing to proceed any farther up the Sound, came down on Sunday about eleven o'clock, and anchored in the North River again.

Sunday forenoon a charity sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and a large collection made for the use of the charity school in this city; and next Sunday another charity sermon for the like laudable purpose will be preached at St. George's chapel. Mr. Moor's text was from Psalm xii. v. 1. *Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble.*

By a vessel which arrived yesterday afternoon, from Rhode Island, we are informed, that a bomb vessel belonging to the British navy, employed against the colonies, was taken a few days ago, by an armed vessel (Capt. Whipple) belonging to Rhode Island, and carried into Providence.

Several gentlemen who left Albany last Friday inform us, That as they were coming away, a Serjeant Major belonging to General Wooster, just arrived from Montreal, assured them, that just before he left it, an express arrived from Quebec, which brought the agreeable news of its having surrendered to Colonel Arnold, that a party was detached to cut off Carleton's retreat with a number of Gondolas, and that the Express heard the firing, but what was the success of that attempt, was not known.

By a letter from Cambridge, dated Nov. 27, we are informed, that on the Wednesday evening preceding, a party from our army took possession of Cobble Hill, where they threw up intrenchments, and had constantly been at work, without the Regulars attempting to incommode them, by firing at them from Bunker's hill, or the ship at Litchmore's point; and that by having possession of this Hill, our army have the command of Litchmore's point, and can reach the center of Boston with their mortars.

Monday evening the Reverend Doctor John Henry Livingston, one of the Ministers of the Dutch Churches in this City, was married to Miss Sally Livingston, youngest daughter of Philip, Livingston, Esq; a Delegate from this Colony, to the Honourable Continental Congress.

The same evening Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck, jun. of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Suckey Livingston, daughter of Henry Livingston, Esq. at his seat in Dutchess County.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

"We have persons of credit come to town, who, in their way from Detroit, met Colonel Butler and some others, in their way from Montreal to Niagara, at Oswego; he asked them whether it would be safe for them to return to Tryon county,; he (Butler) informed them, that Governor Carleton had told him, he had received a letter from home, that there were two noblemen coming over to treat with the Congress; that he expected matters would be settled in the spring, and while the negociation was on foot, the troops would be removed from Boston to other parts, as it was supposed their stay there, during the winter, would be pernicious to their healths."

It is said Gen. Montgomery, on the 11th instant, crossed the river from La Prairie to St Paul's island, where he was hospitably received by the inhabitants; and the next day he landed upon the island of Montreal, at a place about a mile from the city, upon which the inhabitants, the ministerial troops having all abandoned it with Gov. Carleton, sent out a flag of truce.—The General required them to surrender within four hours, which not being complied with, he marched into the suburbs, when they were kindly entertained by the people; and upon the above articles of capitulation being agreed to in the evening, the following morning, after the guards were relieved, the army took possession of the city.

That there being great plenty of woollens to be purchased at a reasonable rate, the General intended to give the soldiers new clothes, they having suffered much by the severity of the climate, which they submitted to with a patience and resolution worthy their cause, particularly in their march from St. John's to Montreal, the road being half leg deep in mire. That a party was stationed at Point Sorrel, and another at Le Chien, in hopes of intercepting Carleton and his adherents. That the schooner and galley which were sunk before St. John's, have been raised by Captain Cheeseman, with a party of three hundred men; and neither of them have received much damage, the schooner had her stern post knocked off, nine shot through her hull, and three in her mast, and the galley about five in her hull.

We are also informed that the Canadians are well affected to the cause of liberty.

We have just heard the following verbal account, brought by the eastern post, viz.—That one of our provincial armed vessels had just taken and brought into ——— a store ship from England, from which they had taken the following articles, said to be as suitable for our present occasion, as if they had been sent according to an invoice from the Continental Congress, and that General Washington, when the post left Cambridge, had sent waggons, &c. to bring them to the camp, viz.

30 Tons of cartridges,
2500 Stands of small arms,
2 Brass 24 pounders,
2 Ditto 18 pounders,
1 13½ inch mortar,
Some smaller mortars, &c.

The whole estimated at 30 000l. Sterling value.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held last week, at the Court house on the White Plains, Westchester county, one Joseph Sheppard, a vagrant, well known about New York, was convicted of Grand Larceny, in stealing from the house of Mr. Abraham Merrit, a sum of money some months ago.—Sheppard is a young man, with light brown hair, and has a remarkable scar on his forehead.

Ship Dutchess of Gordon,
New York Harbour, 4th Dec. 1775.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will lay before the Corporation the inclosed paper, containing my sentiments on the present convulsed state of this country, and that you will please to make the same public. I am, Sir,

Your very humblee servant,
Wm TRYON.

To WHITEHEAD HICKS Esq;
Mayor of the City of NEW YORK.

To the Inhabitants of NEW YORK.

I Take this public manner to signify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his royal permission, to withdraw from my government; and at the same time to assure them, of my readiness to perform every service in my power, to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way instrumental, towards the re establishment of that harmony, at present interrupted, between Great Britain and her colonies, I expect soon to be obliged to avail myself of his Majesty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain, to view the colony committed to my care, in such a turbulent state, as not to have afforded me, since my arrival, any prospect of being able to take the dispassionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a constitutional manner, upon the resolution of Parliament, for composing the present ferments in this province: A resolution that was intended for the basis of an accommodation, and it candidly considered, in a way which it will be most probably successful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requisite to the cultivation of a sincere reconciliation and friendship, might yet be improved, for the purpose of restoring the general tranquillity and security of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wish, that some measure may be speedily adopted for this purpose; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witness to the growing calamities of this country, without the power to alleviate them—Calamities that must increase, while so many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their Sovereign, and their obedience to the Parent country, by whose power and patronage they have hitherto been sustained and protected.

Wm. TRYON.

Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Harbour of New York, Dec. 4, 1775.

[There lately came to the hand of the Printer, to be inserted in this Journal, a paper, dated Norwalk, November 14th. Entitled, *Journal of the Tory Campaign*—As this is evidently intended to ridicule the exertions of the people in defence of their rights and liberties, in opposition to those infatuated people among them, who would join the Ministerial Emissaries, in their endeavours to enslave the Colonies and destroy the English constitution; and as we cannot conceive any good end that the said paper could possibly answer, it was thought best not to publish it in this Journal. ——— The piece signed, LYCURGUS, came to hand too late for this paper, but may be in our next.

Another piece on the other side of the Question, dated Fairfield County, 28th Nov. signed A. Z. *Quarter Master*, notwithstanding many just observations in it, we are also obliged to suppress, as it contains many harsh expressions and high charges against particular persons by name, which we could not answer publishing for the authority of an anonymous writer; and also as the said piece contains, by implication at least, some severe reflections or censures, upon the Church of England, as if it inculcated the doctrine of passive obedience and non resistance, or some, or any of the late ministerial measures against the rights and liberties of the British Colonies; or tended to suppress the most spirited measures the Colonists have taken, or may take in defence of them. The Printer hereof professes himself a member of the Church of England (so called) he has with the utmost attention and calm deliberation, inquired into and examined the tenets and principles of that church, in which, with full conviction, he has chosen to risk his everlasting interests; and he absolutely denies that the church of England, in its tenets and principles, gives the least support or countenance to the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, or the ministerial measures against the Colonies. On the contrary he affirms, that the said doctrines and measures are equally repugnant to the principles of the church of England, as to the English constitution. And he thinks those who have advanced and propagated opinions and doctrines contrary to what he has now declared, have, either through ignorance or design, acted as the greatest enemies to the church of England, giving the most dreadful wound it ever received, to it, as well as to American freedom and the English constitution. In confirmation of what is here advanced, he desires it may be remarked, that in the southern Colonies Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia, the church of England is the established, or most prevalent religion; in some of these, he knows it is so, and has been informed it is so in the rest; but however this may be, he is well assured, there are not any more hearty and resolute defenders of the rights and freedom of the British Colonies, than the members of the church of England.]

MR HOLT,

I WAS much surprised on reading your paper of the 23d of November last, to find that you was assured, "That Major Skene, the younger, who was released from close confinement on his *parole of honour*, lately made his escape from Connecticut," &c.

This assertion being entirely groundless, so far as it respects my parole of honour. I think it my duty to inform the public thereof, in order to remove any impressions which so base an act must have made on them. It is out of my power at present to give any farther proof of my innocence, than by appealing to the Committee at Hartford, for the truth of what I here declare, and which I am positive they will not contradict. I am, Sir your humble servant,

ANDREW P. SKENE.

Albany, 5th Dec. 1775.

MR. PRINTER,

Please to insert the following transaction in your useful paper, and you will oblige many of your customers.

THOMAS COLDEN, High Sheriff of Ulster County, having received the King's proclamation with Governor Tryon's subjoined, Gave public notice, that he intended reading said proclamation at St. Andrews church in Ulster county, on Saturday December the second, 1775. To all such officers, both civil and military, and all others that choose to attend: Whereupon the Committee of Hanover precinct, (the place of his residence) met and judged it their duty to oppose every measure that would have a tendency to strengthen the hands of Ministerial tyranny, and that would, on the other hand, weaken or discourage the promoters and supporters of American freedom, and thereupon applied to the Commanding Officer of the regiment of Militia to which they belong, who immediately ordered four companies of Militia, to march to the above mentioned Church, where all the officers, (Captain Cadwalladar C. Colden, jun. excepted) and most of their men attended, together with three companies of minute men, at which time and place, the following declaration was offered to the Sheriff and then read to the seven Companies then and there present, who unanimously accepted thereof, as full satisfaction for the first public offence; which declaration he publickly signed at the head of the seven companies then under arms, and in the presence of a great number of spectators assembled on the occasion, who thereupon were dismissed and separated without the least confusion or disorder.

I DO hereby acknowledge that I have acted in such a manner as to draw the resentment of all those that have appeared friends to the true interest of the United Colonies, and supporters of the measures of the Continental and Provincial Congress; and that I am sorry for it, and that I will for the future act and behave as a friend to the measures adopted by the United Colonies: And that I will hereafter, when ever required by the Committee, where I reside, be aiding and assisting in carrying into execution the resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, on all occasions, as far as in me lies. Given under my hand at St. Andrew's Church, in Hanover Precinct, in Ulster county, the 2d day of December, 1775.

Signed, THOMAS COLDEN, Sheriff.

POET'S CORNER.

[Though REBUS's are a kind of writing that has been censured by the best judges, as yielding little profit or pleasure to the public; yet as the following has probably cost our correspondent some trouble, we hope our inclination to oblige him, will excuse us, to those who disapprove this species of ingenuity, for inserting his performance. One inconvenience that generally attends the publishing of *Rebuses* is, that they usually produce several answers, or solutions.]

New-York, December 2st, 1775.

Mr. HOLT,

You inserting the following REBUS in your next Poet's Corner, will oblige one of your constant readers, who on this occasion subscribes himself

STREPHON.

A REBUS.

A Point of the compass that governs the rest,
A jewel that's worn by most Ladies when dress't;
The greatest of fish that the sea doth contain,
What old men were once, but cannot be again;
A place in Old England, for learning renown'd,
A vermin in land and water oft found,
A very great person, whose subjects we are,
The initials combin'd, there will quickly appear,
The name of a city, that flourish'd of late
Was populous, wealthy, it's commerce great—
Now threaten'd with ruin——far off be the day,
That so thriving a city should fall to decay.
There dwells a young Lady, her name would you know,
I pray cast your eyes on the verses below.
The cause of great sorrow, much gladness and care,
A liquid much us'd our thoughts to declare,
An article us'd to preserve our meat sound,
Another the produce of West India ground;
A thing of great service, in very warm weather,
A fruit it is said, that once ruin'd our mother,
An art, the supporter of traffic and trade,
A species of food on which squirrels are fed;
A period of time that draws seven per cent,
What causes the ocean to rage and ferment.
The surname of him who our Lord did betray,
A bold and voracious wild beast of prey,
What gladdens the heart and pleases the ear,
What young folks must be, if they live eighty year;
And what waits for no one, the initials combin'd,
The name of the Lady with ease you will find,
Who dwells in said city, she's blooming as May;
She's virtuous, she's handsome she's modestly gay;
She's affable, friendly, her carriage discreet;
Her charms both of body and mind are complete.

To be SOLD by

RICHARD SAUSE,

At his Store the lower End of the Fly-Market;

A neat Mezzotinto Print of the

Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

Price plain 4 or framed and glazed 8s.

ALSO, a view of the BATTLE at Charlestown, elegantly coloured, 8s. or glazed and framed 20s.

Likewise an accurate Map of the present Seat of Civil War, taken by an able Draftsman. Price plain 5s 4d coloured 7s.

N. B At the said store may be had, a large assortment of Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, and Haberdashery.

Those who are indebted to him, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and such as have demands on him, are desired to favour him with their accompts, which shall be immediately paid. 17—20

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by Mr. THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant of the second Battalion, in Philadelphia, and by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Printer, in New York, (Price Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency)

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS,

IN actual engagements both in platoons sub, and grand divisions, explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing, standing, advancing, and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty, May 8th, 1769; and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith near Edinburgh, in 1725; with some additions since that time, explained, with Thirty folio Copper-plates. To which is added the Prussian manual exercise; also the theory, and some practice of gunnery 17—20

Dover, November 14, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the requisition of the County Committee of Monmouth, we the Committee of Dover, have taken a receipt of Mr. John Allin, for a tender belonging to the Viper sloop of war, and what articles we found, belonging to the same, Description of said tender as follows, viz. Her length from stem to stern, about thirty feet, depth of her hold three feet and an half, quarter deck twelve main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainsail, her bow-sprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same, her horse-piece of iron, and burthen about three cord. Any person proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

By Order, JOHN COOK, Clerk.

17—20

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, 1 pair marked R. C. and 1 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do do one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver viz. 2 half johannesses, 2 half guineas, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fischer, for 20s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at £ 80. which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

0—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

DOCTOR DUBUKE, OCULIST AND DENTIST,

Just arrived from BOSTON.

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, that he practises PHYSIC and SURGERY, and undertakes to cure the following diseases and ailments, viz Any disorders in the eyes and ears, white swellings, green wounds, ulcers if ever so old; wens if ever so big, scalds on the head, polipus, the cancer, cold humours, rheumatism, king's evil, salt rheum, the yellow and black jaundice, the piles, phthisical cough, hare-lips, the bloody flux, immoderate bleeding, and the venereal disease in all its stages, without salivation.

He also acquaints the public, that he has found some medicines which cure the cancer without cutting; surprising drops which cure the gravel, so that the afflicted, with the same, may depend on being helped by it.

N. B. The Doctor prepares and sells extraordinary good tooth drops, which cure the tooth ach in one minute.

These tooth drops are an infallable cure for this terrible pain. Take only a little of cotton wool, with a few of the drops, and put the wool upon the tooth, repeat the operation twice and the same will never ach more, price 4s. And 4s. for the admirable powder, which makes the teeth white as snow in a few days, and cures the scurvy in the gums, by rubbing only once or twice a week the teeth with a little brush.

He also cures an ague in the head or fluxion, in ten minutes. His tooth drops and powders will be sold only by the Printer, and at his house where he gives his attendance. He also sells asthmatic pills which remove the complaint in a short time; stomachic pills in boxes, with proper directions. He also cleans teeth in the neatest manner, and sets artificial ones. He will wait on any Ladies or Gentlemen that will honour him with their commands, at the widow Livingston's, opposite the sign of Queen Charlotte, near the Exchange.

P. S. The Doctor has got some herbs which cure the cholic in a few minutes. 17——

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A HOUSE and lot of Land, situate on Morris-Town Green, in the County of Morris, and Province of New-Jersey, contiguous, and next to the dwelling house and lot of land of Abraham Ogden, Esq: The house is not large, but well finished, with four fire places; one upper room has a fire place, and another of equal dimensions may be made on the same floor at a small expence. There are two rooms on the under floor, one of which is papered and the other wainscoted and painted genteelly, and the kitchen convenient and complete, together with a large store-house adjoining, elegantly adapted for a merchant, or any person in public business. The lot of land contains three acres well fenced and in good repair, with a thriving young orchard, all grafted; together with a green house, pidgeon house and an excellent garden. It is well known to be an excellent stand for business, and elegantly situated for convenience, profit, prospect and pleasure; and lately occupied by James M'Bride, merchant, and is now the property of the subscriber, living at Brooklin Ferry, opposite New-York, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

THOMAS IVORY.

Nov 15th, 1775. 15—18

New-York, November the 13th, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 12th instant, two servant lads by trade nail makers, named JAMES MURRY, and JAMES JEFFRAY MURRY, is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, black curled hair, swarthy complection, speaks slow, has the scotch accent, had on when he went away, a light coloured wilton coat, brown cloth waistcoat, light fustian breeches, blue yarn stockings, check shirt, black handkerchief, new shoes pitchbeck-buckles, new felt hat, James Jeffray is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches high, had on when he went away, a light coloured suit of fustian clothes, brown ribbed stockings, new shoes, a pair of silver plated shoe buckles, white shirt, black handkerchief, new felt hat, brown curled hair, small blue eyes, down look, speaks broad Scotch. Whoever takes up the said servants and brings them to their master, or secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or four pounds for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

HENRY USTICK.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

The above servants came to this place in the ship Sharp, from Greenock in Scotland, about 16 months ago. 15—18

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the fifth day of November instant, a Servant Man, named LUCAS WINEKOOP, by trade a Gunsmith, five feet eleven inches high, marked with the small pox, lean in flesh, one thigh shorter than the other, straight brown hair and blue eyes; had on a brown coat, buckskin breeches, an old beaver hat.—— Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to his Master, or secures him in any goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me JAMES WEEKS, living in Fishkills, Rumbouts Precinct, Dutchess County 16—19

To be SOLD or EXCHANGED, For a HOUSE in NEW-YORK,

A SMALL CONVENIENT FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two west of it, containing 130 acres of Land, with forty, under good improvement, a good quantity of meadow land cleared and to clear, with a good new dwelling house, a fine young orchard—It is situate at the meeting of four roads, and is therefore well situated for a merchant, tradesman, or any public business, suitable for a country life.——For farther particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises. STEPHEN CASE.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 9th, 1775.

N. B. He has also other places for SALE or EXCHANGE as aforesaid. 16—19

AS Mrs. STAKES has sustained much loss by the decline of her scholars this calamitous season, and the tuition of children is now become so precarious, she proposes leaving off the last of April next; and therefore deems it requisite to give previous notice to all her employers, whose children are not yet returned, in order that they may send them to make up their quarters, as she expects to be paid according to custom; especially as there is like to be no just impediment respecting their attendance this winter. And those who are disposed to obtain what learning they can for their offspring, as little may be expected in the country, (if they should be reduced to go there again next spring) would do right, while they may, "To take time by the forelock, and lose no opportunity that may afford them all possible improvement." [16 10

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a BOAT with one half of her SAILS, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, will carry eight cords of Wood.——Any person inclining to purchase said BOAT, can have her on reasonable terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Middletown, New-Jersey. 16—19

Nov. 18. 1775. ESEK HARTSHORNE.

STOLEN from Tunis Curser, near Kingsbridge, on Saturday night the eleventh of November, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, shod before, having one of his fore hoofs, split, trots and gallops, his mane and tail only clipt; the hair upon his shoulder is grey, wore with a collar——— Whoever takes up and secures the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward: And any person or persons that will bring, or secure the said Horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

16—19 TUNIS CURSER.

STOLEN from the subscriber's boat at New-York, on the 21st instant, the following Goods, &c. viz. belonging to John Friend.

17½	Ells check at	3/10
8	Yards camlet,	1/10
3¾	Yards apron check,	4/6
1	Grece shirt buttons,	2/6
3	Pair hose,	15/
2	Pieces gartering,	4/4

Belonging to the subscriber.

13 Dollars—1 Shirt—1 Pair thread hose.

Whoever shall take up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, with the above goods or any part of them, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

16—19 JOHN THOMPSON.

WHEN an opposition is made to a useful discovery, and the facts in support of it are not only misrepresented but denied, to the injury of a man's character as well as person, it is to be presumed every honest man will excuse a person under such circumstances, if he takes the liberty to lay before the public, some real facts in vindication of himself, with this view beg leave to present the following.

ENGLEBERT KEMMENA.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

AS by the blessing of God you have relieved me of the cancer, I have thought proper to give you the following true account of its operation since I first perceived it. A small lump appeared in my lip, which increasing I applied to a Surgeon, who told me it was the Cancer, and undertook to cure it; but it still grew worse and became ulcerated: I then applied to several, but to no purpose. My whole lip then became affected, when I had the good fortune to hear of you, and by your assistance am perfectly cured. You have my leave to advertise this. Am your humble servant. THOMAS POTTS.

Stanford, New-England, 1st Sept 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York,

SIR,

AFTER the discouragement I met with from a Surgeon of the first practice in your City, I have reason to thank God, that I was sent to you, at whose hands I have experienced a cure of one of the worst of disorders. Our family was much surprised at finding a lump so large taken out by a plaster; especially situated as it was, between the tendons of my neck: They never before believed that the King's evil could be cured, now happily convinced, join with me in praying for your long life. I remain your most obedient humble servant. JOHN VAN VORHEES,

Somerset County, New-Jersey, 21st May, 1775.

To Dr KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

HAPPY under God in being relieved of so dangerous a disorder as the King's evil, by your skill, permit me to return you many thanks, although the tumor was as large as an hen's egg, and very painful; it now remains perfectly smooth and easy, without the least appearance of returning: The mildness of the operation much exceeded my expectation. That people may know in such cases where to find relief, you are at liberty to advertise this. JOHN SMITH.

New York, at Mr Vredenberg's in Maiden-Lane, 19th Nov. 1775.

MARK GORDON,

SILK DIER and SCOURER, FROM LONDON,

CARRIES on that business in all its branches, in Elbow-street, near the guitar maker's, New-York. Silks of all kinds died in any colour, or scoured, to look little inferior to new, at the most moderate prices; cloaks died buff, scarlet, &c. Ladies chintz or cotton gowns died buff and glazed, whole, while the flowers retain their former colours, or cleaned and glazed; men's clothes clean'd. wet or dry, &c. 16—19

New-York, Nov. 23, 1775

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to the Subscriber, as all debts unpaid the first day of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, and all those that have any demands against the Estate, are desired to send them to 16—19

D. BRINCKERHOFF, Jun. Acting Executor.

WOODWARD & KIPP,

REQUEST those who are indebted them, (such in particular as have been tardy) to make immediate payment, either to themselves in New York, or to their Clerk at New Haven, in Connecticut, at the house of Mr Isaac Jones. 15—18

READY MONEY

For any Quantity, large or small, of

Old COPPER and BRASS,

By JAMES BYERS,

In WALL STREET 14—7

To be SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A LOT of Land containing about five acres, whereon is a good convenient dwelling house and barn, with an orchard of good bearing apple trees, situated in the town of Oysterbay, on Long-Island, and Province of New-York, very convenient for a merchant, tavern, or mechanic, being in the most populous part of the town, opposite the church, and about half a mile from a public landing, where boats attend weekly from New-York. Whoever may incline to purchase the same, may apply to Benjamin Underhill, in the City of New York; or Samuel Townsend (at Crader, Swamp, on Long Island,) by whom an indisputable title will be given.

November 13th, 1775. 15—18

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY fine three quarter Blood STALLION, full fifteen Hands high, of a dark bay Colour, five Years old, and very gay—Inquire of the Printer. 16—19

To be exchanged for a House in New-York, or SOLD,

A Convenient FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River and two miles west of it, containing 230 acres of land, 90 of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land sufficient for a large stock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling house well finished, barn and other out houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader, or gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the subscriber, living on the premises. ABIJAH PERKINS.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 10, 1775. 16—19

To be sold by the Executors of Dr. John Innis, and to be entered upon the first day of May next,

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his estate, containing 200 acres of land, including meadow, well timbered, situated in the county of Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two miles and half from one landing, and four from another; where plenty of lobsters, black and other fish, may be had in their season. The land is most excellent for grain and pasture, a brook running through it, which is never dry. On the Farm is a very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with plumb, peach and cherry trees. There is on the premises, a large commodious house situated on an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of the sound and lands adjacent; the house is two stories high, and has five rooms on the lower floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar, milk room, corn crib, chair house and barn. Enquire of

JAMES INNIS, PETER INNIS, } Executors.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,

LOST from HOOBUCK FERRY, A ROW BOAT, about two months ago, she is about twenty four feet long, three feet eleven inches wide, her upper works made of white pine, the rands and wales of white ash, red painted inside and outside, except her wales and rands, are painted white, but much worn —— she is square built in her chimes.——Whoever will bring or deliver said Boat to me the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

16—19 HARMANUS TALLMAN.

For the BENEFIT of the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that I now ride in the service of the *Constitutional Post Office*, on each side of Hudson's river to Albany, leaving New York every Thursday, and also Albany, and as it may be of service to the Public, to know the stages I stop at to leave News-papers and letters, I here insert them.——On the east side, at John Fowler's, Fresh water; Cock's at Kingsbridge; Owdles, Capt Purdy's; Warren's, Peckskills; Weeks, Fishkills; Kilsos, Poughkeepsie; Barrack's, Staatsburgh; Euart, Bogardus; Rynbeck, Flats; Trumpos, ditto, Capt. Tailers; Thomases, Bests, Mannor house; Capt. Conyns, Claverack; Widow Vanallens; Vanburens, Kinderhook, Half Way-House, Albany.——West side, at Herron's ferry; Campbell's, Hackensack; Hopper's, Sidman's, Smith's, Mandevel's, Silversmith, White, New Windsor, Waggants, Newburgh Capt. Smith, Capt. Merrit's, Capt. Wood's, Capt. Denoes, Capt. Bogardus, Trumpos, Brandos, Vanvictors, Rays, Cocklocky, Hacktalings, at ditto, Cuseman's, Mills, Albany.

ALBANY RIDER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob R Vinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix

N. B An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shilling four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.